THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. 11 CALGARY, ALBERTA, JUNE 1st, 1932 No. 8

43,500 Gallons Storage Plant for Co-operatives

New plant erected in Calgary for use of U.F.A. Central Co-operative, Ltd., and Alberta Oil Consumers' Co-operative, Ltd., as it neared completion last week. Each of the three tanks has a storage capacity of 14,500 gallons. A similar plant is being erected in Edmonton.

In Foreground, left to right: A. R. Strate, Superintendent for Great West Distributors at the East Crest Well; J. K. Sutherland, U.F.A. Executive and Alberta Oil Consumers; Geo. E. Church, U.F.A. Executive; H. B. MacLeod, U.F.A. Executive; Geo. A. MacKenzie, Manager Great West Distributors, Ltd.; Norman F. Priestley, Vice-president of the U.F.A.; Miss F. Bateman, Secretary-Treasurer U.F.A.; Mrs. Warr, President U.F.W.A.; W. Norman Smith, Editor *The U.F.A.*

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EDITORIAL

THE CRIME OF "ECONOMY"

At a time when the world is glutted with food and manufactured products and provided with equipment capable of vastly greater production, the financial power which controls the political governments of the highly advanced states of the world insists upon "economy."

Consumers everywhere are commanded or compelled to consume less in order that a ricketty, outworn financial and economic system which now blocks the path of human progress, may make a final effort to stabilize itself, without yielding any of its privileges.

The truth is that there is no virtue in any "economy" which involves the cutting down of any necessary service, the foregoing of any of the requirements of civilized living. Increase in deprivation at a time when productive machinery groans under the superabundance it has created is a crime against commonsense and humanity. The only ground upon which any Government or other public authority can fairly seek to excuse a policy of "economy," as this term is understood by the pundits of orthodox finance, is that they have no alternative, since they are themselves compelled to bow to the will of a government superior to themselves.

"Economy", when the term is applied to desirable expenditures upon useful services or the amenities of life, is a thing for which it is today permissible to apologise, but never to boast. Sooner or later, and sooner rather than later, it will be imperative in the public interest to bring about so complete a change in the control and objectives of financial policy as to co-ordinate consumption with production.

* * *

DEATH OF GEORGE LATHAM

We learned with deep regret of the death last week of George Latham, President of the Canadian Labor Party, Alberta Section. He was one of a number of holiday-makers who were drowned when a sail boat on Lac St. Anne was caught in a high wind and capsized.

Mr. Latham was well-known in the U.F.A. movement. On many occasions he addressed the Annual Convention as a fraternal delegate. He possessed a powerful and attractive personality, and an Irish quickness of intellect which were used for many years in the service of the Labor movement. His loss is a loss not only to Labor, but to the Province.

* * *

MISSTATEMENTS OF FACT

A rather shabby attempt for political purposes to foster ill-will between rural and urban communities by suggesting that the policies of the U.F.A. Government discriminate unfairly against the people of the cities is being made in certain quarters. At times those who are carrying on the campaign are quite oblivious to facts.

A notable example was the letter which appeared in the correspondence columns of an Alberta daily recently, in which the writer stated, by way of criticism, in part: "As the Provincial Government knew, and as we all know, there will not be a single farmer paying income tax". It would not have been surprising if, under present conditions, the statement had been true, but that would merely have served to reveal the wide extent of the prevailing distress in agriculture. As a matter of fact, however, up to May 27th, 185 farmers filed Provincial income tax returns; 158 were non-assessable; 26 paid their income tax in full, and one took advantage of the term payment plan.

The letter also stated: "The last issue of $5,000,000 bonds was not available for purchase in Alberta by people who pay income tax." This statement was quite wrong. These bonds have always been purchasable in the Province from the date of issue, and in the case of the issue in question an allotment was made to Alberta brokers. Today they can be bought at even more favorable rates than when they were issued, while it is possible also to purchase in the Province 1936 bonds to yield 7.60, non-taxable.

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

U.F.A. Executive Holds Important Session

Continuance of Wheat Bonus Asked—Problems of U.F.A. in Many Fields Dealt With—Grant Asked Towards Farm Wages Paid to Unemployed Men Taken Off Relief

Important business concerning the activities of the United Farmers of Alberta in many fields was dealt with at a three days' session of the U.F.A. Executive Committee held in Calgary commencing May 28th. President Gardiner was still engaged in Parliamentary work at Ottawa prior to prorogation, and in his absence the Vice-president, Norman F. Priestley, was in the chair and all members of the Executive Committee were present as follows: Messrs. J. K. Sutherland, H. R. MacLeod, George Church and Mrs. A. H. Warr, President of the U.F.W.A.

Wheat Bonus

In accordance with a decision of the Executive, the Vice-president wired the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, as follows: "Alberta farmers greatly benefited by wheat bonus. Executive U.F.A. now meeting respectfully urges extension of time of delivery late as possible, at earliest June 30th."

It was agreed that there should be no summer meeting of the U.F.A. Central Board, but that if finances continue to improve, organization allotments to Directors for work in the field be increased, with a view to the carrying on of a vigorous campaign to extend the membership of the Association. This subject of increased allotments was left over for further consideration at the next meeting of the Executive.

It was agreed that the Vice-president should consult with Mr. Chard, freight rate expert of the Alberta Government, as to action which it is proposed to take with a view to obtaining, if possible, stop-over privileges in respect to live stock shipments. The matter will be again taken up with the railway companies.

The Committee extended thanks to the Canadian Livestock Co-operative (Alberta) Ltd., for facilities which have been provided for the processing of farmers' hogs and the storage of the processed products at the plant of the Co-operative, and to express appreciation to William Young, Manager of the Co-operative, for letters received in reference to this matter. Recently it has been found necessary to use all the cellar space available for the Co-operative's own purposes, and at present the use of facilities by individual farmers has therefore of necessity been discontinued. The Executive expressed the hope that as soon as possible the privilege might be restored, and also that the Co-operative would be able to extend the facilities for processing and storage to other parts of the Province than Edmonton.

"Mushroom" Locals

Amendment of the Constitution of U.F.A. Constituency Associations to guard against certain dangers arising when "mushroom" Locals spring up just prior to elections and exercise all the privileges of representation at conventions was proposed in a communication received from the Nakamun U.F.A. Local, through Thomas H. Rowe, secretary. The suggestions were embodied in the following two proposed clauses:

QUALIFICATION FOR NOMINATING CONVENTION DELEGATES

"Delegates to nominating conventions shall, prior to and at the date set for the nomination of a Provincial candidate, have had at least two years of membership in a Local in good standing with the U.F.A."

QUALIFICATIONS OF LOCALS AT NOMINATING CONVENTIONS

"All U.F.A. Locals in the Lac Ste. Anne Constituency shall be entitled to representation at a nominating convention providing they have been active in one or more fields of U.F.A. work for at least two years prior to the date set for the nomination of a candidate."

Principle Approved

The Executive expressed approval of the principle embodied in these resolutions and suggested that they be forwarded to the Annual Convention of the U.F.A. having in view the possibility of some modification in respect to the time required to qualify for the full privileges of nominating conventions.

It was agreed that the Vice-president and the Editor of *The U.F.A.* should prepare a submission to be made to the Board of Railway Commissioners when they meet in Calgary on June 18th, protesting against an attempt now being made by the railways to raise the freight classification of bulk apples from the fifth to the eighth class. This raising of the classification would mean a heavy increase in costs to consumers, especially to farmer co-operators who ship in apples for their members in bulk.

The Executive decided to urge the early completion of the Lovema-Scapa branch of the C.N.R., upon which the grade has been completed and steel laid, ballast only being required to complete the work and provide a much needed service to the community which will be served by this line—a community which this year has prospects of a good crop.

George Church was appointed a committee of one to investigate the matter of the penalty on arrears of hail insurance premiums, and to report to the next meeting.

Crop Share Leases

The following resolution was adopted: "Whereas many farm loan companies are at present urging the farmers who have mortgages on their land to sign a one-third crop share lease despite the legislation passed at the last session of the Alberta Legislature but not as yet brought into operation through proclamation; and whereas the condition of the one-third crop share is an impossible one for the ordinary farmer under present conditions to meet; therefore, be it resolved, that we ask the Provincial Government to deal with this matter promptly either by proclamation or in such other manner as will adequately meet the situation."

Ask Grant for Farm Wages

It was decided to ask the Alberta Government to consider the possibility of making a grant for part wages to farmers taking unemployed men off relief. By this means, the Executive point out, many farmers who at present cannot afford to pay for hired help though they are themselves badly overworked, would be enabled to carry on in a more satisfactory manner, while at the same time the volume of unemployment would be reduced.

A very full report was given on the work of the U.F.A. Co-operative Committee. This matter is dealt with in the Co-operative Committee's Bulletin appearing on page 5.

A memorandum dealing with the economic problems of agriculture in Alberta was prepared by the Executive with a view to its submission to the Imperial Economic Conference which will meet in Ottawa in July. Before drawing up the memorandum the Executive, through the Vice-president, had consulted some of the Provincial marketing pools, as well as the Executives of the farmers' associations of other Provinces.

It is expected that another Executive meeting will shortly be called by President Gardiner preparatory to several important summer conferences.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL CUT-OFF DATE

The cut-off date for the 1931-32 pool has been fixed for July 15th, 1932. All wheat delivered at country points in wagon-load lots or car-load lots billed out of country points on or before that date will be included in the 1931-32 pool.

U.F.A. SUNDAY JUNE 19th

U.F.A. Sunday will be observed this year on June 19th, and many Locals are making preparations for special meetings either in connection with regular church services, or otherwise. In some districts the custom is to hold a community open air meeting, with a picnic lunch, a band, community singing, and appropriate addresses. One such meeting has been arranged at Battle Bend, near Alliance, when Norman F. Priestley will be the speaker. Mr. Priestley also gave a U.F.A. Sunday address at Waskatenau on May 29th, and will speak at Namao, on June 5th, Beddington U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals will observe U.F.A. Sunday, on June 26th, when Mrs. Warr and J. K. Sutherland will speak.

Wayne U.F.A. Local at a recent meeting decided to send a delegate to the Junior Conference, and also to help a needy farmer of the district with seed wheat.

Co-operative Committee's Bulletin

We keep moving. Nothing remains stationary. Let us see to it that our movement is forward—forward to better things!

No U. F. A. convention held this summer should fail to place the subject of co-operative buying on its program. The sooner we have covered the Province with active U. F. A. co-operatives, organized on a common plan, using one central buying agency, moving always in the same direction, the sooner shall we have accomplished something that will be of real value in the economic struggle of the farm people.

The Central Co-operative

The next stage of our development is the registering of Central Office under the Co-operative Associations Act of Alberta. The official papers are now ready and approved by the Executive. They have been sent on to the U. F. A. Board for the final approval of the members, who spent many hours drafting them at the last Convention. When President Gardiner returns from Ottawa they will be signed, and after being approved by the Alberta Government's Supervisor of Co-operative Activities, will be filed with the Registrar of Companies. The U. F. A. Central Co-operative Association, Limited, with headquarters at Calgary, will then be a legal entity enjoying all the rights under the law now possessed by the Constituency and District Co-operatives and able to function to the fullest extent as general agent for them and the Association as a whole.

U. F. A. Locals Pooling Orders

Many interesting developments of a local nature are taking place. There are a number of instances of U. F. A. Locals pooling the orders of their members and having them filled in the nearby town or city. Such purchases have ranged between one hundred and four hundred dollars in amount each time and substantial savings on orders of mixed household requirements are being made.

In a number of other instances local merchants are acting as agents for U. F. A. Locals organized for co-operative buying. Instances similar to these have occurred in many places as far back as twenty years ago; but taken in conjunction with our general plan with respect to bulk commodities they have an added significance.

Services of Co-operative Stores

We suggest that in all cases where possible such connections should be made with the local co-operative stores, nearly all of which lead their origin in the U. F. A., and many of which still carry the name. These stores in some instances have carried on a valiant fight for the consumer against great odds. U. F. A. Locals and U. F. A. Co-operative Associations are urged to make use of them. Many of the managers have expressed a willingness to serve the U. F. A. under some mutually satisfactory co-operative arrangement.

We regret that as yet Central Office has been unable to extend much assistance to the Peace River areas. We have definite plans in mind, however; and are proceeding to their fulfilment as rapidly as possible. It is to be hoped that the two U. F. A. Co-operative Associations already formed in that great country will be able to overcome to some extent the handicaps of distance, lack of telephone, etc. A number of the Local secretaries are in active correspondence with the Co-operative Committee.

Plants Installed in Calgary and Edmonton

A significant development of the past month is the erection of new plants for the distribution of Red Head fuel and lubricating oils by the Great West Distributors, Ltd., in Calgary and Edmonton. A picture of the partially finished Calgary plant appears on the cover of this issue.

From these plants, together with those at East Crest, Turner Valley, and at Coutts, the company will distribute by rail and truck to the Co-operative Associations and Locals of the U. F. A.; also to the bulk plants of the Alberta Oil Consumers' Co-operative and a number of independent farmers' co-operative companies.

MUST OBTAIN LICENSE

Special attention on the part of all Co-operative Associations and Locals distributing fuel oils to their members is drawn to the provisions of the Fuel Tax Act, 1932, which requires any jobber, wholesaler or retail dealer in fuel oils to take out a license within thirty days of the proclamation of the act. Application forms are supplied upon request by the Deputy Provincial Secretary, Legislative Buildings, Edmonton. The license fee is two dollars.

Binder Twine

We are herewith announcing that we have again concluded arrangements with Messrs. Harold and Thompson of Regina to distribute Holland binder twine.

Last year we found some little prejudice to overcome in some communities. We have no hesitation in saying after our experience of last year that this brand gives complete satisfaction. Large quantities of it were sold to our Co-operative Associations and Locals and co-operative stores.

Our members are advised to plan early to buy binder twine co-operatively. Central Office facilities will again be at your disposal.

Turner Valley Tractor Fuel

Members of the Association who use tractors will be interested to know that at the East Crest well, in the Turner Valley field, the production of which has been taken over by the Great West Distributors, a tractor fuel of lower gravity can be secured. By blending a low grade oil from Montana with the Valley naphtha a less volatile product has been secured. It has a gravity of 62-64. This product will be more suitable for summer use. Many farmers have found that the raw naphtha of the Valley is too "wild" for warm weather.

Do not forget to give the name of your Local when taking delivery.

U.F.A. Radio Broadcasts

Daily noon broadcasts are given by the U.F.A. Co-operative Committee over CFAC, Calgary, at [illegible] p.m., and weekly broadcasts over CJCJ, Edmonton, at 1 p.m. The following is from a recent broadcast:

Unless we have badly mistaken the temper of the farmers of Alberta, they have set themselves to succeed in the co-operative buying of farm supplies. The price they have to pay for their supplies enters into the cost of production, and is therefore as vital to their success or failure as the price which they receive for their products.

When the Co-operative Committee ask the farmers of Alberta to pool their buying power, for instance, in the purchase of Red Head lubricating oils, tractor fuel, etc., we are not embarking upon any speculative venture—we are building something, we have plans, far-reaching plans.

We believe that the farmers of Alberta are no less intelligent than farmers in other countries, such as Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Russia, etc. Even in the United States, which is noted for its individualism, tens of thousands of farmers are now pooling their purchasing power, and thereby easing the stress of the economic struggle.

When, therefore, we ask you to buy your tractor fuel at the East Crest well in Turner Valley, we are asking you to do yourselves a service. When we ask you to take note that Great West Distributors have erected a plant at the C.N.R. Freight Sheds on 7th Ave. East, we are asking you to observe the growing strength of your own organization, and to contribute to it, by buying your fuel and lubricating oils there.

For further information, phone, wire or write Central Office, U.F.A., Loughead Building, Calgary.

Other News of the Organization on page 38.

Gardiner Urges Continued Wheat Bonus as Relief Measure

Continuance of the five cent bonus on wheat "as a measure of relief for the crop year 1932-33," was urged in a motion by Robert Gardiner, M.P., in the House of Commons on May 10th. The motion was seconded by M. N. Campbell, Farmer Member for Mackenzie, but was lost on division. In view of the great importance of this matter to Western farmers we quote extensively below from the speech in which the case for extension of the bonus was presented by President Gardiner. (See also resolution by U.F.A. Executive on page 4.)

Earlier in the session an unsuccessful effort had been made to induce the Government to give a form of bonus which would not discriminate against areas which, owing to drought or hail, failed to produce a crop. The case for a bonus of $1 upon seeded acreage, as asked for by the U.F.A. Annual Convention, was then presented. Many members of the House, including the U.F.A. representatives, urged the adoption of this principle. Mr. Robert MacKenzie, the mover of the resolution, Mr. Gardiner, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Gershaw, Mr. Garland, Miss Macphail, Mr. Luchkovich, Mr. Young and Mr. Spenser, were among those who spoke in support of the proposal. Miss Macphail believed that a bonus on wheat at this time of special difficulty would help to "keep the Western farmer out of mixed farming, which is ruining the Ontario farmer."

Mr. Gardiner said in part:

"Conditions under which we are operating at the present time are very difficult for all classes of producers, irrespective of whether they are primary or secondary. However there are certain industries in Canada which are of great importance, and they are usually classed as the primary industries, among which agriculture ranks as the most important. In so far as the production of agricultural commodities is concerned, wheat ranks first in importance. Not only is there a great yield, but the product is of an extraordinary quality and appreciated not only in Canada but in the markets of the world.

Main Economic Basis

"The West has been opened up and primarily developed on that one commodity. I do not say of course that other agricultural commodities of importance are not produced in Western Canada, because they are. We find our live stock industry is very important, as is also our dairy industry. But I desire this afternoon to confine my remarks to the situation as it affects the wheat growers. Members in this corner of the House, in fact I believe members generally, have been waiting very patiently for some word from the Government as to what its policy would be with regard to agriculture.

"Since the last election the Government have taken certain steps, mainly by way of increased tariffs, which in their opinion were calculated to relieve some of our industries. Indeed, they went so far as to raise the tariff on agricultural products, but we still find that the prices of these products have been getting lower and lower all the time. Now, we recognize that the real problem facing agriculture today is the low price of its products. If we were in a position to secure remunerative prices, then we would probably be able to overcome the situation; but with prices far below the cost of production we must look to the Government for some assistance in this extreme condition.

"During recent months since the depression has become very acute the farmers of Western Canada have received a good deal of gratuitous advice, and most frequently this takes the form of suggesting that in order to overcome their difficulties they should go into mixed farming. Those of us who know Western Canada well know that there are great sections of country there that cannot be utilized for mixed farming. Take the southern part of the Prairie Provinces, much of it is not adapted to mixed farming. May I say from my observations that where mixed farming can be fairly well carried on, it is in full operation in those districts. Therefore suggestions that our farmers should still further go into mixed farming do not carry very much weight with the person who actually knows the conditions now in existence in Western Canada. But even if there were other areas of Western Canada where mixed farming could be carried on satisfactorily, permit me to remind the House that the price levels of mixed farming products, such as beef, pork, mutton, eggs, butter and so on, are away below the cost of production. So it is unsound advice to tell the Western farmer that if he engaged more in mixed farming he would probably get over the difficulties with which he is now faced.

"Now, sir, I have recently received many communications from farmers in Western Canada, and only a day or two ago I received some letters intimating that the prices they are receiving for their products are extremely low. For instance, one farmer told me he was receiving about four cents a dozen for his eggs, $2.50 a hundredweight for the best pork that could be produced in Western Canada, eight cents a pound butter fat for special cream; and other products were at a similarly low price level. Under these conditions it is absolutely impossible today even for the mixed farmer to sell his products and make a profit.

Cost of Producing Wheat

"The problem which I wish to deal with more particularly has to do with wheat. I made some investigation last fall to find out if possible what was the cost of producing a bushel of wheat in Alberta. I received a lot of very valuable information from different sources. This I finally summed up to the effect that last year in Alberta it cost on an average 76 cents to produce a bushel of wheat. That was based on an average production of twenty bushels per acre. In some cases the cost of production was higher, in some lower, but in dealing with a matter of this description we can only take an average, and 76 cents a bushel is the average as near as I could arrive at it. The price level of wheat at the head of the lakes today runs about 59 cents a bushel. It is apparent that when the farmer has delivered his wheat to the head of the lakes and paid the freight, he is still about 17 cents below the cost of production—that is, provided he has No. 1 wheat; if he has a lower grade, then his loss in the cost of production is greater than 17 cents per bushel.

"Members will readily understand that the Western farmer cannot very long continue to produce wheat under these conditions. From my observations last summer and last fall I believe the wheat produced in Western Canada was produced at the lowest cost per bushel for many years, because of the fact that the farmers were not in a position to hire labor and consequently they had to do the work themselves with the help of their families. Therefore the actual cost last year was probably about as low as it can possibly be, unless the prices of the commodities which the farmer has to buy come down very materially. The prices of some of these commodities have come down fairly substantially, but as to the great bulk of the commodities he has to buy, whether for the purpose of producing more agricultural products or of taking care of his household needs, the prices have not dropped to anywhere near the same percentage as the prices of agricultural products. Under these circumstances the farmer is in the unhappy position of producing his products at a loss.

"Under those circumstances we wish to inquire of the Government what they propose to do about it. At the last general election the Government asked the people of Canada to make them responsible for the conduct of the affairs of this country, and the people gave them that authority. Therefore the responsibility is upon the Government.

"A year ago the present Government, recognizing the importance of wheat to Canada not only as an internal factor in economy but also as a factor in our export trade, were good enough to place a bonus of five cents a bushel on the production of wheat. That helped a great deal so far as the wheat producers were concerned. It gave them some hope and some assurance that at least the Canadian Parliament was taking cognizance of the troubles with which they were faced. Financially it helped immeasurably; of that there is no question, though there were large sections of Western Canada that did not receive any benefit from that provision because of drought conditions. When the Prime Minister introduced this bonus legislation last year he stated that other measures would be taken to provide for the areas where there were no crops. When I addressed this House at the beginning of this session I stated that I was well satisfied that the measures taken to look after the drought areas, so far as Alberta was concerned, were not adequate to meet the conditions prevailing. I do not blame anyone for that fact; I do not say any Government is to blame for that situation, but nevertheless that condition still exists at the present time.

Premier's Four Reasons

"In introducing this bonus legislation last year the Prime Minister said there were four reasons why this bonus was necessary. The first reason was the low

(Continued on page 22)

Notes by the Way

By the EDITOR

On the last day but one before prorogation, the Co-operating Groups in Parliament called attention to the singularly barren character of the Dominion Government's program from the standpoint of Canadian agriculture. As Mr. Spencer and others pointed out with justified sarcasm, no policy to meet the crisis in the farming industry has been advanced "except the cut of one-third in the agricultural estimates." The Co-operating Groups took occasion again to advance their program, which aims to bring about the rehabilitation of agriculture and industry by fundamental changes in economic and financial policy. Today only fundamental, that is to say radical, measures can be effective.

* * *

Since the control of industry lies in the hands of the financial monopoly, no permanent betterment of economic conditions, national or international, can come about until that monopoly is brought under public ownership and public control. I do not believe that we should be warranted in concentrating on monetary reform alone, but financial monopoly is today the inner citadel of the existing social order. So long as it remains untaken, it can, ultimately, thwart every effort to make progress along the road to the Co-operative Commonwealth.

* * *

For this reason I am exceedingly glad to see that there has been organized recently "The Canadian Monetary Reform League," of which Henry E. Spencer, M.P., who was a banker before he homesteaded in Alberta more than a quarter of a century ago, is President, and Dr. F. W. Gershaw, M.P. for Medicine Hat, Vice-president.

A short article describing the purposes of the League is published in this issue of *The U.F.A.* A large membership is desired. Those who wish to join, or to obtain detailed information as to the purposes of the League, should write the Secretary-Treasurer, P. E. Peters, P.O. Box 322, Ottawa.

* * *

Radio Broadcasting in Canada is to be nationalized. The bill to bring about this desirable change was supported by all parties and groups in Parliament, and the debate in the House of Commons when the matter was under consideration was in some respects the best of the session. It was entirely free from partisanship. I think Premier Bennett is to be congratulated on the speech he made on this occasion, when he declared: "The use of the air, or the air itself, whatever you may please to call it, that lies over the soil or land of Canada is a natural resource over which we have complete jurisdiction under the recent decision of the Privy Council. I believe that there is no Government in Canada that does not regret today that it has parted with some of these natural resources for considerations wholly inadequate and on terms that do not reflect the principle under which the crown holds the natural resources in trust for all the people."

* * *

After that speech one almost ventured to hope that Mr. Bennett might come to see eye to eye with Robert Gardiner and E. J. Garland and J. S. Woodsworth in the matter of Beauharnois, and decide to take whatever steps it may be in his power to take, to bring the finest power site on the continent into possession of the Dominion, and to establish a Federal Power Commission, such as these members proposed, to control power enterprise in the public interest. But there was no sign given that the Government contemplates any such course of action, and Mr. Cahan's derisory reply to the speeches of members of the Co-operating Group was not encouraging. I hope, however, that Mr. Bennett has not a closed mind on this question, and that Beauharnois may yet be saved for the people of Canada.

* * *

Armand LaVergne, the Deputy Speaker and Conservative member for Montmagny, declared that "if the common people of Quebec have one opinion on the matter it is that the St. Lawrence is a national asset which belongs to the Confederation of Canada, not to the Beauharnois Power Corporation . . . or some other corporation. This is the last public resource which is left to the people of Quebec; the others have been sold, given to, or robbed by the great corporations. I repeat, this is the only natural resource left to the people of the Province of Quebec, and is that way to the people of the Dominion. Our only hope, our only salvation, is that the Federal Government will treat this great public work as a public ownership undertaking, so that the people of Quebec and of the Dominion may come into their share. And it is about time they should."

* * *

J. S. Woodsworth has the courage of a lion. His protest against the repressive campaign launched by the Dominion Government and the epidemic of deportations for political offenses, does him the highest credit. He is quite unshaken by misrepresentation and abuse from

(Continued on page 24)

Co-operating Groups Protest Government's Neglect of Farm People's Interests

Motion Setting Forth Practical Policy to Meet Grave Situation in Agriculture Voted Down 47 to 17 in House of Commons

Co-operating Farmer and Labor Groups in Parliament, who on many occasions throughout the session at Ottawa have pressed for action to deal effectively with the grave situation in Canadian agriculture, made a very vigorous protest, just prior to prorogation, against the Dominion Government's failure to announce any policy having this end in view. At the same time, definite measures for the amelioration of conditions were proposed. A motion embodying the proposals, which was moved by Miss Macphail on May 24th and seconded by G. G. Coote, was voted down the following day by 47 to 17, after a debate to which important contributions were made by several Farmer members. All U. F. A. members voted for the motion or were "paired" in its favor.

The motion regretted "that the Government has not made any pronouncement of a policy calculated to meet the depressed conditions of the agricultural industry" and proposed as means of improving these conditions:

(a) National control and regulation of currency and credit;

(b) Controlled inflation to raise commodity prices, and as a first step the bringing of our currency to par with the pound sterling;

(c) A substantial reduction of farm indebtedness and interest rates;

(d) Financial assistance in creating processing plants under farmer control;

(e) International agreements on tariff matters;

(f) Creation of an export marketing board;

(g) That permission be given farmer co-operative selling organizations to import goods in exchange for Canadian agricultural products without the imposition of customs or dumping duty;

(h) Relief from some of the present indirect taxation and substitution of heavier direct taxation based on ability to pay.

Urging the need for controlled inflation, Miss Macphail pointed out that almost the only export market for the Canadian farmer is now in Britain, and that owing to the difference in exchange between our dollar and the pound sterling, the Canadian farmer, in converting British into Canadian currency, loses "eighteen per cent of the price of his product." She pointed out that Denmark, whose currency has been brought down to par with sterling, has this great advantage of eighteen per cent over Canada, while the Argentine, Australia and New Zealand enjoy an even greater advantage.

Nothing Done for Agriculture

"I regret very much to have to take up the time of the House at this late stage of the session," declared Mr. Coote, "but we have been here between three and four months, and nothing that I can think of has been done for agriculture except to reduce the estimates of the Department of Agriculture by about one-third." Mr. Coote presented a forceful argument in favor of the policy of bringing the dollar down to par with the pound, as a practical measure, as did Henry E. Spencer, M.P., who pointed out that "farming pays on an average a smaller percentage of profit than any other business in Canada,"—when it is not being carried on at an actual loss. Yet, Mr. Spencer pointed out, the whole of the Government forces were arrayed against the bill which he introduced to provide penalties for any infraction by the banks of the law which limits bank interest to 7 per cent.

Mr. Speakman urged the adoption of plans for a national marketing board, a subject with which he deals fully in an article in this issue.

Convention Resolutions in the Canadian Parliament

A Report on the Action Taken by U. F. A. Representatives During the Recent Session Upon Many Important Issues of Agriculture and National Policy

By H. E. SPENCER, M.P., Secretary U.F.A. Group

Editor's Note

During the session of Parliament which closed on May 26th, action was taken by U. F. A. members of the House of Commons or members of the groups co-operating with them, upon a large number of resolutions dealing with national policy passed by the last Annual Convention of the U. F. A.

We present below a brief report prepared by Henry E. Spencer, M.P., secretary of the U. F. A. group, upon all these matters. Many of them are of first-class importance, and a perusal of the record will give a fair indication of the manner in which the interests of agriculture and of the masses of the people of Canada have been kept to the front during the session by our representatives.

The report of course contains only a partial picture giving but a slight indication of the work which has been done in the House and in the various Committees. As the columns of *Hansard* and other official records bear witness, the small body of representatives who at present constitute the Co-operating Groups have made vital contributions to the debates of the session, raising, from time to time, issues of fundamental significance to all Canadians in this period of social transition.

Mr. Spencer's eleventh annual report follows:

1. **Right Relationship of Prices, and Relationship of Prices as Between Producer and Consumer.**—These resolutions contain in effect a strongly worded protest against the unfair price relationship which exists as between the goods which the farmers produce, and those which they must purchase, suggesting that this condition is due in part to our fiscal policy, and that this should be met either by reducing tariffs upon manufactured goods or by some system of price fixing within the country. The possible effect of watered stock is also referred to as a factor in the situation.

The Prime Minister reminded us that price fixing is a matter for the Provinces. The subject of watered stock, the Government claimed, had been given consideration, but they would need the co-operation of the Provinces before any good could be accomplished.

2. **Request for Social and Economic Research Council.**—A resolution covering this matter was presented to the House of Commons by one of our members and was accepted by the Government with certain reservations.

3. **Domestic Freight Rates on Grain.**—Refers to the present domestic freight rates, particularly on grain, having more specifically in mind the rates westward in British Columbia, and asks that action be taken to correct the existing inequality as between export and domestic rates. This subject was thoroughly discussed in the House of Commons through the introduction of a resolution, and no vote was taken as the subject was talked out.

4. **Standard Weight of Boxed Apples.**—Suggests shortage in the content of boxes and crates containing apples, and requests that legislation be brought down which would ensure full weight being given. This the Government considered was a case of property and civil rights, and therefore belonged to the Provinces.

5. **Pension Act Amendments.**—Urges the abolition of the present right of appeal on the part of the Board of Pension Commissioners against favorable decisions granted the applicant by the pension tribunals. The Government stated that if such requests were granted it would cost the country ten million dollars more. As the Government had set itself to carry out a policy of "drastic economy", this request will therefore receive small consideration.

6. **Military Displays, Disarmament Conference, Disarmament, Cadet Training, Conscription Act.**—These refer to the signature of Canada to the Kellogg Peace Pact, urging that action be taken in conformity with this position, and in respect to—

(a) Military display on public occasions.

(b) Sale of arms and munitions by residents of Canada to warring countries.

(c) Cadet training and military conscription.

(d) In the same connection protest was made against the action of the Government in not including a representative of Western Canada as a delegate to the Disarmament Conference in Geneva.

The Government was very non-committal with respect to the above, but with regard to (b) said that no arms or munitions were being sold by residents of Canada to warring countries.

7. **Use of Lash for First Offenders.**—Resolution urges discontinuation of the lash in the above cases. The Minister of Justice did not wish to accede to the request, as he felt that the punishment had good results in deterring others from similar offences. He said, however, that such punishment was only used in extreme cases, and then without undue severity.

8. **Air Mail Service.**—Urges discontinuation of unnecessary Air Mail Services during the present depression. This is already being done.

9. **Monetary Reform.**—Two resolutions on this subject called for—

(1) General reform in the money system.

(2) Urge Federal U.F.A. members to fight for a just, sane and democratic currency and credit system.

(3) Claims are made that agents whose first duty is to safeguard deposits are not the proper ones to distribute credit.

(4) The U.F.A. members are asked to present a resolution to the House of Commons advocating a money system for service and not for profit.

Debates took place on initiative of our groups in the House of Commons on February 15th, 25th and 29th, when the field of monetary reform was fully covered. Subjects referred to were:

(1) Recommendation was made in support of Empire currency based on something other than gold. The Government are giving consideration to the subject of Empire currency.

(2) An investigation into banking, currency and credit in Canada was asked for; also the elimination of the provision for redemption of Dominion notes in gold. A resolution covering this clause was talked out.

(3) A bill was presented with the aim of giving all Provinces equal benefits with the banks, enabling them to take securities to the Treasury Board under the Finance Act and obtain an issue of Dominion notes in lieu thereof. This was not successful.

10. **Radio Broadcasts.**—Supports the principle of a national Radio Broadcasting system. This matter was under consideration by a Special Parliamentary Committee. A favorable report was made and a bill afterwards introduced which was very satisfactory. Same was accepted by the House.

11. **Pensions for the Blind Requested.**—The Government claimed that this was a Provincial matter, but they would give it sympathetic consideration. The matter was also taken up in the House of Commons by our members.

12. **Criminal Code Amendment.**—A resolution calls for the preservation of the right of free speech and assembly and the repeal of Section 98 of the Criminal Code. The House refused to consider the first reading of a bill to repeal Section 98, which was introduced by Mr. J. S. Woodsworth.

The reason given afterwards by the Prime Minister for the Government's action was that numerous telegrams had been received by the Cabinet the same day the bill was presented, demanding the release of eight Communists convicted at Toronto recently, all the said telegrams but two being signed by foreigners.

13. **Protective Tariff.**—This sets forth the general attitude of the U. F. A. in respect of the fiscal policy of the country, supporting in strong terms the principle of greater freedom of trade. The Government was opposed to the resolution.

14. **Wheat Bonus.**—This resolution indicates the attitude of the U. F. A. on the subject of wheat bonuses. It is to be noted that the farmers are not opposed to the bonus as an emergency measure, notwithstanding press reports, but that they do support the principle of extending this assistance to the areas where crop failures took place, also as an emergency measure, and by the adoption of the acreage basis in these areas.

The Government was non-committal.

(Continued on page 17)

A Marketing Plan for Farm Products

A Proposed National Marketing Board to Prevent Disorganization of Canada's Domestic Market for Livestock, Dairy Products, &c.

By ALFRED SPEAKMAN, M.P.

The article published below, setting forth a convincing [illegible] of a marketing board for farm products, was written shortly before the close of the session. On the day of prorogation, May 26th, Mr. Speakman wired from Ottawa as follows:

"Since writing this article prorogation has taken place and we now know that the proposed Marketing Board will not be established at this time. During the last day of the session, Miss Macphail, seconded by George Coote, moved an amendment upon going into supply, regretting the lack of adequate agricultural policy on the part of the Government, and suggesting various measures which might be taken to assist this industry.

"While replying to this motion, the Hon. Mr. Weir, Minister of Agriculture, referred to the proposed Marketing Board, stating that the Government had given much consideration to this proposal but that it had been felt unwise to introduce such legislation prior to the Imperial Conference, as the question of greater imports of our farm products on the part of Great Britain would undoubtedly be discussed, and that it might be better to ascertain the attitude of our prospective customers toward such a plan, before putting it into operation.

"The announcement was made, however, that a commission would be at once appointed to examine into the whole question of marketing from the farmers' standpoint, to report in time for legislation to be introduced next session, if that report should warrant such a step. While there will be disappointment that more definite action has not been taken, there is yet hope that the work done by the promised commission will result in the appointment of a Marketing Board, and that the light which it may shed upon this confused and chaotic subject, may point the way to a brighter and better day for agriculture."

Owing to the fact that *The U.F.A.* is now published less frequently than in the past, each article in this series must cover a much longer period than has hitherto been the case. Consequently, it is not possible for the writer to deal, except in a very brief way, with the activities of the Federal Parliament during the period which has elapsed since the publication of the preceding article in this series. Under these circumstances, it has been thought wise, rather than to enumerate merely a succession of events, to select some one question of outstanding importance, and to discuss this more thoroughly than would otherwise be possible.

From the point of view of Agriculture, and indeed of the country as a whole, when considering any step which might be taken toward the solution of our economic problems there are two main angles from which we may approach the question. We may direct our attention and concentrate our efforts upon the more fundamental aspects of the situation—aspects which must involve far-reaching changes, and which must also involve, in great degree, international co-operation. We may, on the other hand, while not forgetting the larger issues, concentrate our immediate effort upon those things which are within our own immediate control, and which, while providing by no means a complete or final solution of our difficulties, offer some hope of definite, though limited improvement. As the former articles have dealt mainly with the more remote, though more fundamental suggestions, it is proposed in this article to discuss a phase of the Agricultural Problem which is of immediate import.

Effect of Low Wheat Prices

Due in part to general conditions, and part to the extremely low prices received for wheat, which have forced many farmers to turn to other lines of farm activity, there has been within the past year or two a very substantial increase in the production of livestock, hogs, dairy products, poultry, etc., in all parts of Canada, but particularly in the West. This fact, coupled with the lessened per capita consumption of these products within this country, due in turn to widespread unemployment, and a lessened purchasing power, has resulted in this country being now upon an export basis in regard to many of these commodities. This attainment, instead of being, as it should be, a cause for congratulation, has had far reaching consequences, many of them most unfortunate.

The hopelessly disorganized condition of the farmers' market, the tragically low prices which he is receiving for his products, of every kind, and in every part of Canada, are not wholly due to conditions within this country. One of the chief causes of this situation may be found in the fact, a fact which has been proven again and again, that even a small exportable surplus of farm products, a small percentage over and above our domestic requirements, which must find a market in countries other than our own, will inevitably set the price for our total production, whether sold internally or abroad. It must be remembered too, in this connection, that the price which the farmer receives is not the price at which his products are sold in Great Britain or elsewhere, but that price less all the costs and charges incident to transporting and marketing these products in those other lands. This fact—this law of economics it might almost be called—is partially, if not largely, responsible for the tremendous drop in values which has taken place in the past two years or so. Within a few months, sometimes within a few weeks, of our reaching an export basis, the results were fully apparent.

Case of Hogs and Bacon

Take for example hogs and bacon. Within a few weeks of the time last year when our production exceeded our domestic consumption, the price of hogs had dropped one half. There is not space in this article to enumerate other cases fully, but practically the same was true of beef cattle, butter and other commodities. In brief, this is the situation, and it is to meet this that action of some kind is now imperative.

One Obvious Remedy

One obvious remedy would be to remove from our domestic market that relatively small surplus, and to create or to re-establish that degree of healthy competition which is the life of trade under our present system. Attempts have been made, both by private initiative and by co-operative endeavor, to establish a market overseas for that part of our farm production which is over and above our domestic requirements, and of a quality suited to the wishes of our potential customers, particularly in Great Britain. Owing in part to market conditions in Britain herself, and in part to the losses incurred in connection with exchange, these efforts have been unsuccessful, and that continuity of supply which is so essential if we are to build up an export trade, could not be maintained. It has become evident that some other means must be found of meeting these losses.

A Plan Evolved

The writer of this article has been much interested in this problem, as has the U.F.A. Federal Group, and after much research and discussion, in which the assistance of Mr. Arkell, one time Live Stock Commissioner for Canada, and later connected with the Live Stock Co-operative, was invaluable, his initiative and long experience giving him a peculiar aptitude for such work, a plan was involved which was thought might be useful. The next step was to take the matter up with the Hon. Mr. Weir, Minister of Agriculture, who had also given this question much thought. Here may it be said that it is most fortunate that in this instance Mr. Weir has proved himself a true Minister of Agriculture (rather than a political Minister), ready to co-operate for the good of Agriculture, and welcoming the suggestions and assistance of everyone who might have ideas upon the subject. This made it possible for the writer, and others interested in the farmers' marketing problems, to work with the Minister from the commencement of the session, in an endeavor

(Continued on page 16)

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

FIVE CENT BONUS

The Federal Government bonus of 5 cents a bushel on wheat raised in 1931 expires on June 15th. Wheat growers must deliver their wheat by that date in order to benefit by this bonus. We are anxious to give this announcement the widest kind of publicity in order that no wheat grower with wheat to deliver may lose this 5 cents a bushel.

* * *

FREEDOM

By ELLA WHEELER WILCOX

To sit in silence when we should protest
Makes cowards out of men. The human race
Has climbed on protest. Had no voice been raised
Against injustice, ignorance, and lust
The Inquisition yet would serve the law
And guillotines decide our least disputes.
The few who dare must speak and speak again
To right the wrongs of many . . . . .
Therefore do I protest against the boast
Of independence in this mighty land.
Call no chain strong which holds one rusted link,
Call no land free that holds one fettered slave.
Until the manacled, slim wrists of babes
Are loosed to toss in childish glee,
Until the Mother bears no burden save
The precious one beneath her heart; until
God's soil is rescued from the clutch of greed
And given back to labor, let no man
Call this the Land of Freedom.

* * *

FARMERS MUST ORGANIZE

With wheat at 60c a bushel, and fruit, and milk, and eggs, and farm products at proportionately low prices, the farmer is working with one hand to keep body and soul and farm alive, says the Vancouver Sun. Yet each day one hears criticism against the Canadian Wheat Pool, the United States Stabilization Board and against Farmers' Co-operatives.

The Stabilization Board is the political end of the United States co-operative movement; it was a board formed by Washington to hand several hundred millions to United States farmers to balance what the tariff was doing for the United States manufacturers. But through the Stabilization Board, the fine co-operative work being done for the farmers has received no end of abuse. Stabilization is not co-operation. Stabilization is government pap, and should be distinguished as such in the minds of the public.

Co-operative farm movements are the salvation of the soil producer. Farmers must never forget that organization will beat disorganization every time. Unorganized, the farmer, whether he is farming fruit, or wheat or poultry or animal husbandry, is a prey for every middleman, for every financial and political group that can get a toe-hold on his work and products.

The farm products of United States sell to the public for 22½ billion dollars. The farmers of United States receive for them only 7½ billion dollars. Canada is much higher because wheat, Canada's crop, is not perishable. The consumer in New York pays 15c for milk; the farmer gets 5c of that.

* * *

Through the Fraser Valley co-operative movement, the farmers are getting everything for their product except the overhead cost. In England, when a hen lays an egg there are ten middlemen with their ten profits to get between that egg and the breakfast table. In British Columbia, when a hen lays an egg, the number of middlemen, because of poultry co-operatives, has been considerably reduced, but the spread is still too large.

Elevator companies take delight in maligning the Canadian Wheat Pool, overlooking the fact that the Pool and its co-operatives do more, and will do more, for the interests of the farmers than all the Governments and elevator companies combined. Because the Pool's operations landed into the middle of a world depression, does not detract from the great benefits that have been derived by growers through following the principle of co-operation.

The Stabilization Board of Washington was created for the purpose of distributing government subvention to farmers, and the fact that it happened to distribute several hundred millions of government monies, should not get mixed up in the public mind with the good work being done by farm boards and co-operative groups throughout United States and Canada.

Speculators, middlemen and politicians may slander his pools and his organizations, but the farmer's answer must always be organize, organize, and work and stick together.

The farmer's only possible escape from the life of a peon, which now confronts him, is economic organization along co-operative lines.

* * *

SOUND SENSE HERE

Critics and enemies of co-operative marketing associations make a great noise about losses which they claim are suffered because of inefficiencies of co-operatives. Because co-operatives cannot hold prices up and cannot continue brilliant records of achievement when everything else is going to the dogs, they are pointed to as failures. Nevertheless the co-operatives are fighting their way to success.

The stockholders of two of the country's largest concerns have taken losses aggregating $2,800,000,000 since October, 1929. No one has attacked these companies, however, or criticised their policies or their officials. No one has suggested that these organizations be junked.

Attacks on co-operatives today are quite general all over the country. Certain interests are trying once more to break down the whole co-operative movement. Their efforts are not always in the open but are frequently insidious and under cover. In some sections farmers are being flooded with most vicious propaganda in an effort to break down their morale and their faith in organization.

It is a striking fact that since 1928 in spite of the collapse of prices and markets the 11,400 farmer-owned co-operatives in the country have increased their total business $100,000,000. At the same time the number of co-operatives has increased to about 12,000. Less than eighty have failed. In the last six months there has been a total membership gain of 150,000 among co-operatives throughout the country. During this same period thousands of private businesses and corporations, some of them old and tried and nationwide in their operations, have gone to the wall.

It may well be that the present period of extreme business stress will prove the producers' co-operative a more constructive influence and better stabiliser of market conditions, than some of the traditional corporate concerns operated solely for the benefit of stockholders. —*Dairymen's League News* (New York).

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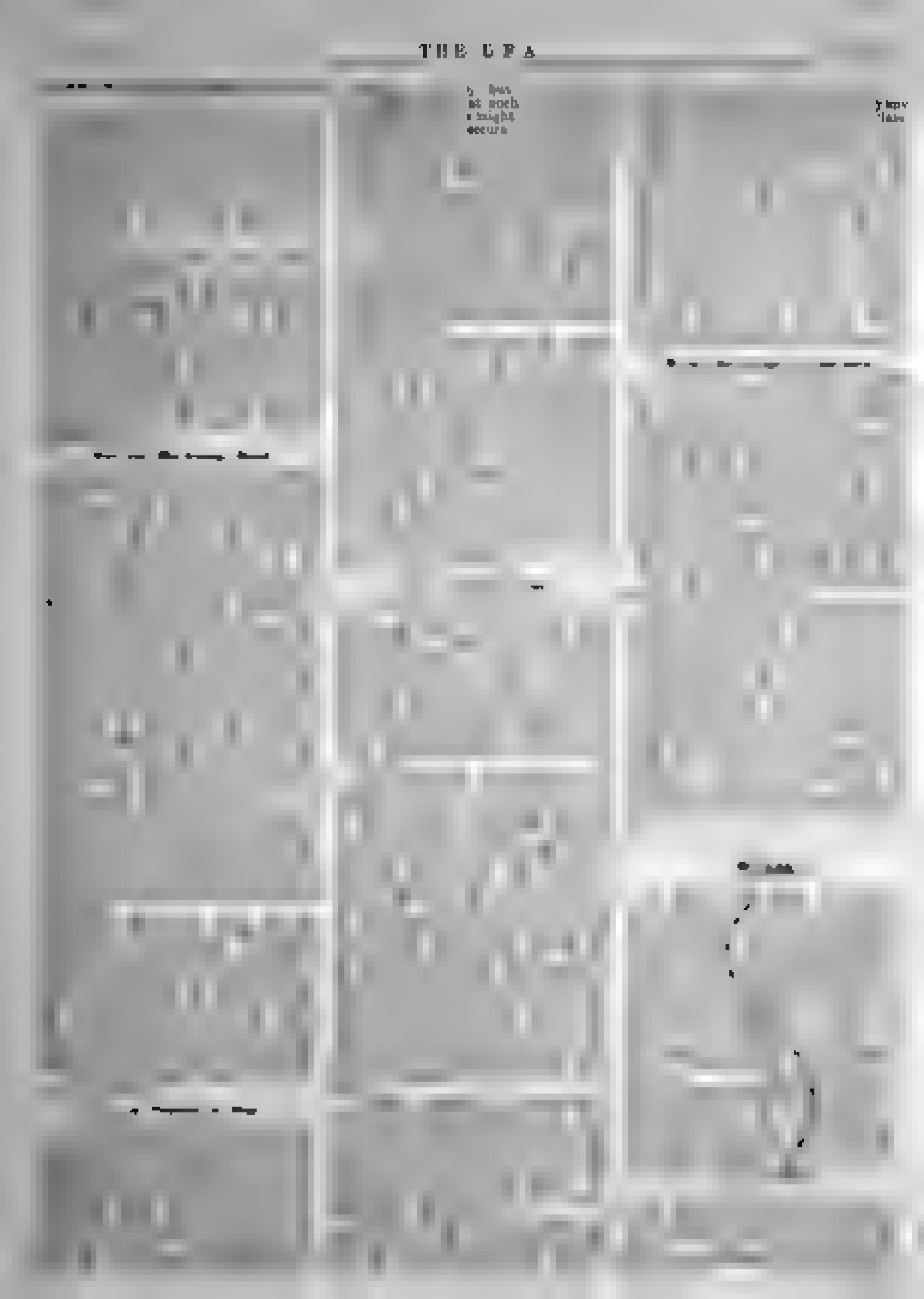

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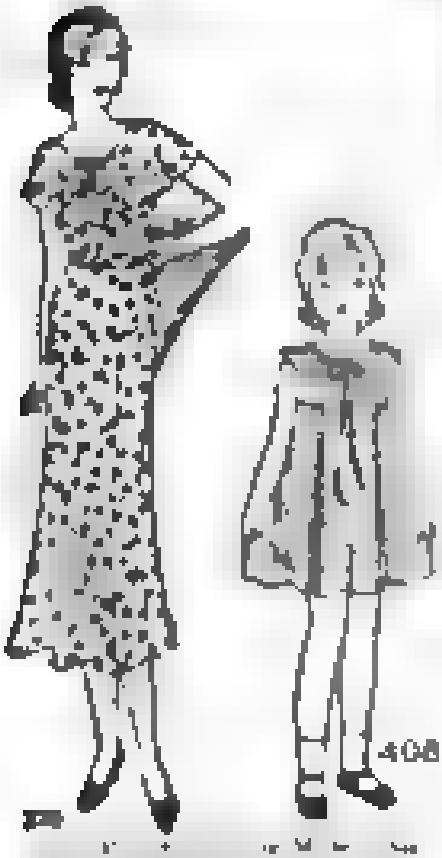

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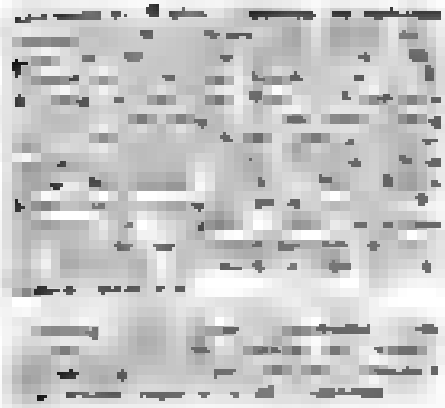
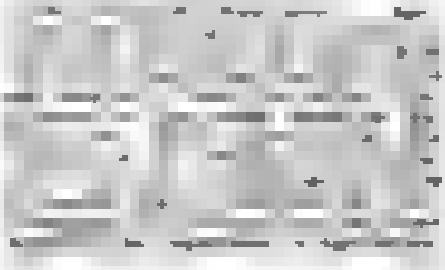


U.F.A. Junior Activities

Taking Stock



NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE OF THE ALBERTA DAIRY POOL

WHAT CAN THE DAIRY POOL DO?

We better
high quality
for Alberta

to private shareholders who may have nothing about the daring game except the clipping of coupons on dairy stocks.

We must remember that better prices are still governed by competition. So long as a large percentage of the dairy farmers of this province remain in privately owned competitive companies, the only way of working will continue. Some day we hope that system will pass away. In the meantime we appeal to all cream producers to support the Alberta Dairy Pool and keep in their own pockets the several dairy profits that would otherwise find their way into the pockets of private shareholders. The more farmers we can get out of each of our Pool creameries, the more profit we can return to each of our Pool members. Ship your cream to the Dairy Pool. The Pool pays all freight charges.

Read the record of the Pools achievement as shown in the statistics given below.

A RECORD OF REAL ACHIEVEMENT

NORTHERN ALBERTA DAIRY POOL LTD.
Edmonton, Alberta

Report for 42 months ending Nov. 1st, 1931

Butterfat Received	2,764,047 lbs.
Butter Made	1,675,[illegible] lbs.
Revenue Net Made	$ [illegible]
Profits Earned	$[illegible]
Total Profits and Reserves received or Owned by Members	$[illegible]
Profits and Reserves Earned per Month	$ [illegible]
Profits and Reserves Earned per 100 lbs. of Butterfat Received	$ [illegible]
Membership Signed up Nov. 1st, 1931	[illegible]

NORTHERN ALBERTA DAIRY POOL LTD.
Calgary, Alberta

Report for 34 months ending Nov. 1st, 1931

Butterfat Received	1,[illegible] lbs.
Butter Made	[illegible] lbs.
Revenue Net Made	$ [illegible]
Profits	$[illegible]
Total Profits and Reserves received or Owned by Members	$4,484.79
Profits and Reserves Earned per Month	$[illegible]
Profits and Reserves Earned per 100 lbs. of Butterfat	$ [illegible]
Membership Signed up Nov. 1st, 1931	[illegible]

Similar information for other Pools is not available at the auditor's office, for same have not been received at the Head Office of the Alberta Co-operative Dairy Pool.

This information is issued by the

ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE DAIRY POOL LIMITED
Edmonton, Alberta

ECONOMIC THOUGHT FOR TODAY

A pound is always a pound, but what is a dollar a dollar? Upon weights based on the gold and greenbacks changed in the process and [illegible] were taken off workers and farmers [illegible] by some central process called [illegible] the people would eagerly [illegible] that. Henry Ford in "My Life and Work"

YOU ARE INVITED TO ATTEND

The

Provincial Institute of Technology and Art

CALGARY ALBERTA

MAKE PLANS FOR NEXT WINTER NOW

VOCATIONAL COURSES DAY CLASSES

Motor Mechanics, Industrial Electricity, Steam Engineering, Machine Shop Practice, Automobile Service Stations, Tractors, Farm Construction and Mechanics, Welding, Electric and Acetylene, Blacksmithing, Carpentry, Architectural Drafting, Mechanical Drafting, Survey Drafting, Aviation, Mechanical and General Course, Prospecting, Geology.

ART

Design, Antique, Sketching, Life, Commercial Illustrating, Oils, Watercolors, Pastel, Pen, Pencil.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY FOR GIRLS

EVENING CLASSES

Program according to demand.

HOME STUDY COURSES

Mathematics, Steam, Mining, Electricity.

FALL TERM OPENS OCTOBER 3, 1932

WRITE FOR ANNOUNCEMENT

Hon. PERLEY G. BAKER, Minister of Education — W. C. CARPENTER, Principal

Travelling abroad?

A LETTER-OF-CREDIT from the bank will be honoured by our Banking correspondents in all parts of the World, and will obtain for you many little courtesies that a visitor to a strange land so much appreciates.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

FRANK A. ROLPH, President.
Col. J. F. Michie, Vice-President. B. S. Wilson, Vice-President.
A. E. Phipps, General Manager.

330 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

Fuel Oil Tax Act

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The new Provincial Act imposing a tax of 5½c per gallon on Fuel Oil Sales is now in force.

All Refiners of oil and all Dealers, wholesale or retail, including operators of filling stations, garages or other places of business, where fuel oil is sold or kept for sale and persons peddling or selling by retail from vehicles, engines or tractors must

SECURE LICENSE BEFORE JUNE 2, 1932

Application forms for license should be obtained as soon from Wholesale Oil Companies, or from the office of the

DEPUTY PROVINCIAL SECRETARY
EDMONTON

What Is the Long Plan?

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

[illegible]

be used in purchasing commodities in Great Britain? The method of repayment would in this way exactly correspond to the method of contracting the debt. If (for example) there was supplied to the United States naval, military and air force stores furnished from Great Britain and at the cost of the British Government, up to the amount of what it owed, the Budget of the United States would be so far relieved and the burden upon the finances of Great Britain would be mitigated (though not of course, annulled) by the saving so the relief of the unemployed so far as employment was increased by the execution of the American orders.

Further might not a similar machinery be used for all payments of reparations and war debts? Each debtor country might give to its creditor a credit to be used in purchasing within the debtor country whatever commodities the creditor desired to acquire. In this way the disastrous complication of war debts and bonds would be avoided.

Yours faithfully,

RUDE CECIL.

THE SOCIAL CREDIT MOVEMENT

The *New Age* of London, England, describes the Social Credit Movement as follows:

"Supporters of the Social Credit Movement contend that under present conditions the purchasing power in the hands of the community is chronically insufficient to buy the whole product of industry. This is because the money required to finance capital production and created by the banks for that purpose, is regarded as borrowed from them, and, therefore, in order that it may be repaid, is charged into the price of consumers' goods. It is a vicious fallacy to treat new money thus created by the banks as a repayable loan, without crediting the community, at the strength of whose credit the money was created, with the value of the resulting new capital resources. This has given rise to a defective system of national loan accountancy, resulting in the reduction of the community to a condition of perpetual scarcity and bringing chaos into its face with the alternatives of widespread unemployment of men and machines, as at present, or of international complications arising from the struggle for foreign markets.

The Douglas Social Credit Proposals would remedy this defect by increasing the purchasing power in the hands of the community to an amount sufficient to provide effective demand for the whole product of industry. This, of course, cannot be done by the methods now used of creating new money, prevalent during the war, which necessarily gave rise to the vicious spiral of increased currency, higher prices, higher wages, higher costs, still higher prices, and so on. The essentials of the scheme are the simultaneous creation of new money and the regulation of the price of consumers' goods at their real cost of production (as distinct from their apparent financial cost under the present system). The technique for effecting this is fully described in Major Douglas's books."

Books and pamphlets by C. H. Douglas, Frederick Soddy and others, on Social Credit and similar subjects may be obtained through *The U.F.A.* Write for list.

The

Greatest Legacy

of the Canadian people to the next generation

...is life insurance

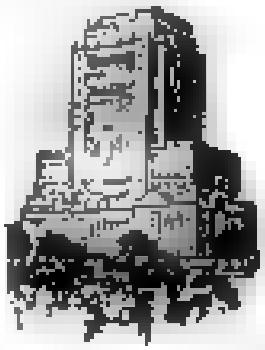
When the Sun Life began business in 1871 life insurance in Canada was $13 per capita.

TODAY it is $635 per capita. With one exception, Canadians are now the highest insured people in the world.

The Sun Life has played a leading part in fostering this thrift in the Canadian people and in protecting Canadian homes.

The rapid growth of the Sun Life is shown in the following table:

ASSURANCE IN FORCE



SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

Head Office MONTREAL

SOME PRESENT PERILS TO WORLD PEACE

[illegible] the Russian Imperial Navy, Grand Nicholas Nicolaevich, former Russian Commander in Chief, is a member of the [illegible] Russian aboriginal [illegible] congress. [illegible] of the commissariat of the Black Sea, M. Michel Berlinsky, [illegible] are to General Denikin on an inspection visit and expedition.

General Mr. [illegible] has announced his resignation as Commander in Chief of the Russian Black Sea forces. He has organized an anti-Soviet body in the Black Sea and is in Paris. After a [illegible] through [illegible] among other places he visits Russian troops in Hungary and Greece, where he [illegible] of Russian [illegible] are collecting [illegible] deposits [illegible] by [illegible] the English and American newspaper [illegible] and addressed them as follows:

[illegible] just passed in review my troops in Hungary and Yugoslavia [illegible] discipline, coordination, and the material [illegible] of [illegible]. The [illegible] in Russia we will mobilize [illegible] and appear in the [illegible] [illegible] are complete and thoroughly [illegible]. The [illegible] are ready to [illegible] [illegible] Russians are ready to [illegible] [illegible] to repay [illegible] gold. This money will be [illegible] for the [illegible] of Europe understands what we have lost and [illegible] in an [illegible] with a [illegible] [illegible] the religion and civilization of Russia can be saved.

The War College in Paris

The Russian Whites have a War College in Paris at which according to [illegible] Mr. [illegible] 1,000 men have been taught by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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"Mystery Men" of Europe
Vach

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Double

Like Driving without a Spare—

A man without money in the bank is taking the same risk as one driving without a spare.

Every person should have a Savings Account—a safe, dependable investment which is also a cash reserve for emergencies.

Money so invested is always available, never depreciates, and earns a steady three per cent.

You will like banking at the Royal

The Royal Bank of Canada

CAPITAL AND RESERVE [illegible] TOTAL ASSETS OVER [illegible]

Demand "Masterbilt" Millwork

Manufacturers of Sash, Doors, Fly Screens, Combination and Storm Doors, Kitchen Cabinets, Breakfast Nooks and everything in Woodwork

Dealers in Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Cedar Fence Posts, etc.

A. B. CUSHING MILLS LIMITED

Phone M4448 — 10th Ave. and 14th St. West
Connecting all Depts. — Calgary, Alberta

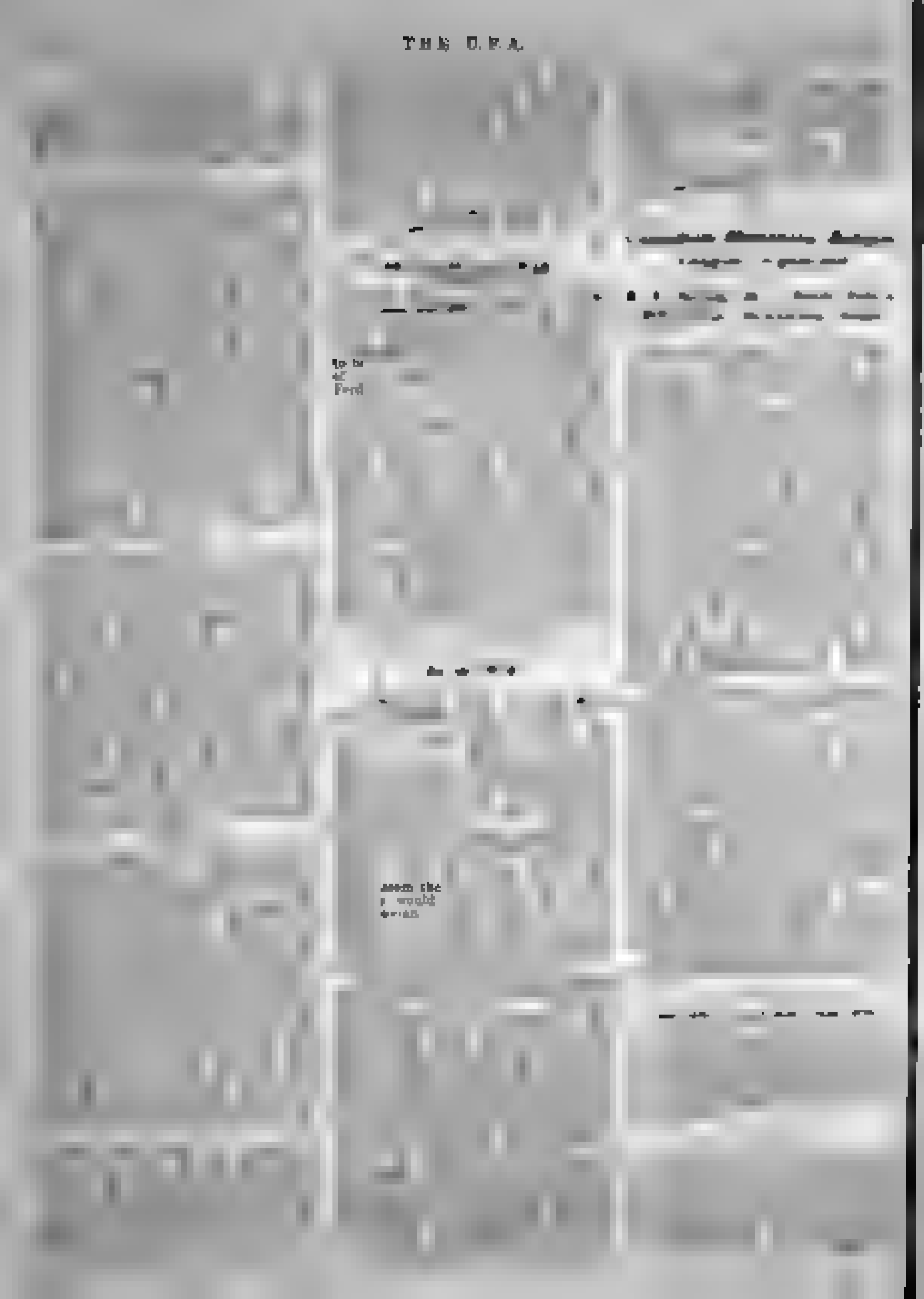
WHEN IN CALGARY STAY AT THE HOTEL YORK

EMPRESS HOTEL

CALGARY

Headquarters for U.F.A. and Wheat Pool Officers and Members while visiting Calgary

Rates Reasonable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Ford

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[illegible]

CONVENTION RESOLUTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

(Continued from page 8)

The budget when produced omitted any reference to a bonus on wheat.

15. **Wheat Certificates**.—Resolved, that in view of the present economic deadlock, we ask the Dominion Government to legalize the wheat certificates as outlined by George Bevington. Suggestions not acceptable to the Government at the present time.

16. **Coal Shortage in Cars.**—Complaints of the general weight shortage in coal cars, asking for an investigation into the matter, having in view some regulating action on the part of the Government. The Government considered this a matter for the Railway Commission.

17. **Regulating Debts to Productive Earning Power.**—Be it resolved that we urge our Government to take immediately the necessary steps to bring about a just relationship as between contracted debts and productive earning power. This was advocated on the floor of the House by our members.

18. **The Rate of Interest.**—Request to compel banks to keep within the law and not charge more than 7 per cent interest. A bill was presented to Parliament in an effort to carry out this resolution. The bill got second reading, and was sent to the Banking and Commerce Committee. An amendment was carried not to deal with it until 1933. When the bill was returned from the Committee we divided the House in an effort to get it reconsidered, and managed to obtain 65 votes in favor of so doing, 88 voting against it.

19. **Abandonment of Gold Standard Advocated.**—This was covered by the debates we introduced on the money question. The Government was against the reform.

20. **Soldier Settler Loans.**—This resolution calls attention to the condition of the soldier settler, still uncertain in spite of legislation lately passed, and suggests certain changes in the act and in the terms of repayment, and which might result in the final settlement of the question. The Government, though sympathetic, considered much had already been done.

21. **Increased Income Tax.**—A resolution was introduced to the House by one of our members covering the above, and was accepted in principle by the Government with minor amendments, and later was embodied in the Budget.

22. **Campaign Funds.** — Resolution calls for the publication of campaign funds of each candidate prior to date of polling. This subject was introduced by a resolution by one of the Labor members, and the matter sent for consideration before the Privileges and Elections Committee. Action, however, was deferred till another session, when it is expected the Election Act will be revised.

23. **Modern Farm School, Hobbema School, Indian Reserve.**—Resolution asks for a model farming school on the above reserve. The Prime Minister felt that the country was spending too much already for the returns obtained.

24. **Gold Bearing Bonds.**—Resolution asks that bonds be redeemable in lawful money of Canada other than gold. The Government has shown a negative attitude towards the above suggestion and to those embodied in 25 and 26, as follows.

25. **Legal Tender Notes.**—Resolved that the Government issue legal tender notes for Farm and Unemployment Relief, and so obviate interest charges.

26. **Nationalization of Monetary System.**—Said system to advance credit on a basis of cost, not on a basis of profit.

27. **Abolition of Sales Tax.**—Resolution recommended abolition of above tax, making up deficit by an increase in the income tax. The Government has considerably increased the income tax; it has also seen fit to increase the sales tax by 2 per cent.

Who Killed Cock Robin?

(Calgary Albertan, May 6th)

The resignation of Mr. W. L. McDougald from the Senate, as a result of the Beauharnois investigation, clears the air. The Senate have followed no other course and it is unnecessary to heap additional coals of fire upon his head. The other Senators involved have also received rebukes.

We have been inclined, especially of recent months, to forget one thing in connection with the investigation. When, finally, the House of Commons decided to take the matter up, it became an essentially political issue. In the Lower House Conservatives were a little more pressing than Liberals in their demands for a thorough investigation and in the Upper House the matter was a straight political fight.

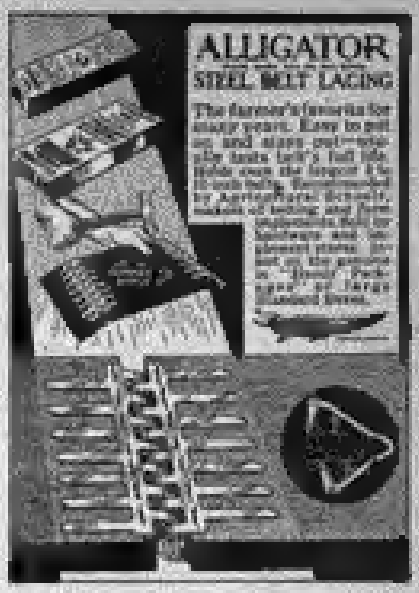
However, let us not forget—as we are inclined to—that the real fight for an inquiry into Beauharnois was won, not by Mr. Senator Meighen nor by any Conservative, but the two U.F.A. members—Messrs. Garland and Gardiner, aided by Mr. J. S. Woodsworth.

Two years ago they were hammering for the investigation and they did not stop hammering until they gained it. It is true that these men also might be looked upon as making a political gesture—since it is the policy of their group to frown upon private ownership of great utilities and this was an excellent opportunity to show up a great private utility in a not too glorious light— but the fact remains that had they not been so persistent in their endeavors, the major parties might not have been forced into that fight which eventually threw discredit not so much upon the privately owned utility as upon our politicians and our political system.

Furthermore, perhaps the finest compliment in this connection which these men received was from no less a person than Mr. Sweeney, the engineer and the originator of the Beauharnois scheme. Mr. Sweeney—who, one suspects, paid politicians without necessarily liking them—said, of the U.F.A. members: "These are honest men."

WHY PEOPLE FIGHT

"People fight because a train of circumstances has happened which puts their nerves on edge, which makes them feel uneasy and insecure, until by a continuation of that mentality they come to the conclusion, 'For God's sake, let us end it, whatever the price.' And before we know where we are we are at war."—Ramsay MacDonald, Oct. 11th, 1929.



BOARD OF GRAIN COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA

WHEAT BONUS

NOTICE is hereby given that any grower claiming a bonus on wheat to which he is entitled under the terms of "An Act Respecting Wheat" will require to deliver such wheat on or before the FIFTEENTH day of JUNE, 1932, to a licensed elevator in the Western Inspection Division, Commission Merchant, Track Buyer, or Grain Dealer, as defined by the Canada Grain Act.

BONUS CANNOT BE PAID ON WHEAT DELIVERED AFTER THE ABOVE MENTIONED DATE.

By order of the Board.

J. RAYNER, *Secretary.*

Winnipeg, Man., 28th April, 1932.

CALGARY EXHIBITION AND STAMPEDE

JULY 11 to 16

Exhibition and Stampede Prize Lists and Race Programme now ready

Exhibition entries received until June 25th

Stampede entries received until July 7th

The best programme of special features ever engaged

N. J. CHRISTIE, *President*
GUY WEADICK, *Manager, The Stampede*
E. L. RICHARDSON, *General Manager*

GARDINER URGES CONTINUANCE

(Continued from page 5)

price of wheat. Today the price of wheat is still below the cost of production. Another reason given by the Prime Minister at that time was that the price received did not bear the same relation to the cost of production that it had borne previously. That simply meant that the price received for wheat last year did not pay the cost of production, as it had previously, altogether apart from leaving the farmer any margin of profit. That condition still exists today; probably it has been alleviated to the extent of three or four cents a bushel, but that is about the only difference. The third reason given by the Prime Minister was that this bonus was a measure of necessary relief for the farmers of Western Canada. I submit, sir, that under present conditions that necessity is just as apparent today as it was a year ago, and the argument put forth by the Prime Minister last year is just as potent today. Then, if I remember correctly, the fourth reason given by the Prime Minister last year was a psychological reason, and I think that was just as important as any of the other reasons given at that time. If the morale of the Western farmer should be absolutely broken down I am afraid it would take more than a five cent bonus to restore it. However, those were the four reasons given by the Prime Minister at that time.

Bridging a Gap

"I desire to make only one other statement, which I think is of importance. As one who has studied the economic problems with which we are faced today, I do not consider that bonuses will ever cure any economic ill. Of that there is no question. But bonuses sometimes become necessary because of the economic problems with which we are faced, merely as a temporary means of bridging a gap for the time being. I am under no illusion at all with regard to bonuses being factors in the final solution of these problems. It is not my purpose this afternoon to discuss what I think would be a proper solution of these difficulties; we have before us a problem which must be met in the near future, so I suggest to the Government that they give very serious consideration to the possibility of renewing the five cent bonus on wheat which we had last year, as a temporary relief measure to assist the wheat producers in Western Canada."

Mr. Gardiner stated that he had given a great deal of consideration to the question of other farm products. "The only reason I did not include those other commodities in my remarks this afternoon," he said, "is that we have not the great surpluses of those commodities that we have of wheat. At the present those commodities do not bulk so largely in our export business as does wheat, which is our most important export commodity and which is a big factor in helping this country balance its internal and external business. It is not that I do not realize the importance of these other commodities to Canadian farmers, but wheat is the greatest export commodity we have, and that is why I have devoted my attention to it rather than to the broader question of all agricultural products. I may say candidly that so far as I am concerned, if it could be arranged I see no reason why these other agricultural products should not be given the same consideration that is being asked for wheat. But I say that wheat, being the most important commodity which we produce agriculturally, the most important commodity which we export, is in a rather different position from our other agricultural products."

EMPIRE HOTEL

Comfortable, conveniently situated

Catering to the Farmer

From $1.50 a day up

110 8th AVE. E. CALGARY

FRESH FRUIT

STRAWBERRIES—$3.00 crate. DEPENDable Special. Three crates for $8.75. Order now. Quality Fruit Farms, Chilliwack, B.C.

REMNITCHING AND PIECE WORK

SEND YOUR WORK TO CE. TEN CENTS per yard. Prompt service. Singer Sewing Machine Co., 226-8th Ave. W., Calgary.

REMNANTS

3 LBS. PRINTS, SILK OR VELVET $1.00, A. McCreary Co., Chatham, Ontario.

SUGAR

ALBERTA CONSUMERS ALWAYS SPECIFY Alberta Sugar. The Home product of our neighbor farmers—pure, always available, fine grain, sparkling. Tell your Grocer—Alberta Sugar on every order.

UPHOLSTERING

MAKING AND REMAKING CHESTERfields and Chairs; also drapes, windows is our business. Write our Decorating Department for suggestions. Thornton & Perkins 10025 Jasper Ave., Edmonton. (Opposite Corona Hotel).

Seek Nationalization of Beauharnois

Gardiner, Garland, Woodsworth, Press Dominion Government to Take Action

Nationalization of the Beauharnois power project by the Dominion Government, if the legal and constitutional right of the Dominion to take over the enterprise can be established, as he believes they can, was strongly urged by Robert Gardiner, M.P., in the House of Commons on May 24th, by E. J. Garland, M.P., and J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., supported by the Farmer-Labor group as a whole. It was also urged that a Royal Commission should be appointed to investigate certain financial transactions in connection with the existing notorious company enterprise, upon which light has not as yet been shed.

This demand for the Dominion to determine its rights to control the power of Beauharnois and to develop the scheme in the interests of the whole of the people of Canada, called forth an ill-tempered and hostile reply from Hon. C. H. Cahan, Secretary of State, but brought warm support from Armand LaVergne, Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons and Conservative member for Montmagny.

Mr. Gardiner, who with Mr. Garland was responsible for raising the Beauharnois issue in 1930 and again in 1931 when the inquiry into the power scandal was undertaken on their initiative, declared that in literature circulated by Beauharnois promoters, when money was being raised from the Canadian public, misleading statements were made, and that the money so raised was obtained "under false pretenses." He contended that "this Government will be delinquent in its duty if it does not see that those who are responsible for that state of affairs are brought to justice."

Mr. Garland, following, contended that the act of Quebec under which the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company was incorporated is "ultra vires and that all the works, undertakings, investments and so on are completely without legal foundation or standing."

He urged that the rights of the Dominion be determined by appeal to the Privy Council. He pointed out, further, that unless action were taken to vindicate the rights of the Dominion and to nationalize the undertaking "the great power interests may now seize upon the project, in its dying days, and grasp it to themselves, with the result that within a very short time this country would find itself under the absolute control of the Holt monopoly, the great Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company."

Mr. Woodsworth said that the public had rightly expected that something would be done to punish those who had defrauded the public, been guilty of bribery and betrayed public trust, but pointed out that these expectations have hitherto been disappointed, as there has been no punishment of the guilty parties.

Mr. La Vergne's notable statement upon the Beauharnois enterprise is quoted in "Notes by the Way."

UNIVERSITY BROADCAST

Among the interesting features planned for the CKUA broadcasts during June are the following: The Re-birth of Italy, by Dr. W. H. Alexander,—1, Under Garibaldi, June 6th, at 7:40 p.m., and 2, Under Fascism, June 13th, at 7:40 p.m.; Concert for Farm Young People's Week, June 6th, 8 p.m.; Recent Change in Canada's National Status, A. E. Ottewell; Recital, Violet Cumming, contralto, and Henry Atack, pianist, June 20th, 8 p.m.; Imperial Economic Conference, Dean Kerr, June 27th, 7:40 p.m.; Community Planning, H. L. Seymour, June 29th, 8 p.m.

PROVINCIAL HEALTH EXHIBITS

More than 3,000 people of all walks in life, the majority of them housewives who came from homes of varying economic state from actual unemployment to the very well-to-do, took advantage of the exhibits recently prepared by the Provincial Health Department, and displayed at several points in the Province, giving information as to the preparation of health-maintaining meals at remarkably low cost. The exhibits were known as the "food at low cost" exhibits, and were placed on display at Edmonton, Calgary, Red Deer and High River.

Rastus Jackson, a thoroughly married darky, was one day approached by a life insurance agent.

"No, sah," declared Rastus, emphatically. "Ah ain't any too safe at home as it is."

POULTRY

EXHIBITION ROSE COMB REDS, BREDERS by Illinois Cockerels. 2 siblings $1.00. Excellent layers. Harold Brooks, Viking, Alta.

GOLD MEDAL CHICK STARTER, $2.75 PER 100 lbs. Laying Mash Supplement, University of Alberta formula with Cod Liver Oil. All lines of Poultry Supplies. Order through your Local. Anderson Feed Co. Ltd., Calgary.

BABY CHICKS—ALL BREEDS, LOWEST prices. from "Bred-to-Lay" stock. Write or phone for price list. T. J. Garbett, 1826 Seventeenth Ave. W., Calgary.

WHITE PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, large vigorous birds, $2.00 and $3.00. Healy Pickering, Sylvan Lake, Alberta.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED Cockerels from Provincial Certified and Approved Dams, $2.00, $3.00 and $10.00. Also Hatching Eggs. Geo. K. Zinger, Stettler, Alberta.

HIGH QUALITY CHICKS FOR JUNE DELIVERY. White Leghorns, $7.00; Barred Rocks $8.00; White Wyandottes, Reds & Buffs, $9.00 per 100. Custom hatching. Pringle Electric Hatchery, 220-17th Ave. E., Calgary. M 3843.

TURKEYS

TURKEY EGGS FROM GOVERNMENT Bonded Flock. Prize winning "A" Tom at Calgary show 1931. Hens 16 to 20 lbs. 40c each. June 25c. Mrs. A. E. White, Nanton, Alberta.

SWINE

POLAND CHINA BRED SOWS AT RIGHT price. Weanlings, $10.00 each. Dam not akin. R. F. Roop, Millet, Alta.

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS. Bacon Type, April litters, $6.00 with papers. Albert Bakkes, Excel, Alta.

REGISTERED DUROC JERSEY BOGS OF fine quality. All ages. Weanlings not akin. W. L. Gray, Millet, Alta.

LIVESTOCK

SELLING RED POLL BULL CALVES, 10 months, choice breeding. W. Doubes, Mannville, Alberta.

FOR SALE—TWO YOUNG REGISTERED Belgian Stallions. Oscar E. Carlson, R.R.1, Trochu, Alberta.

THREE BEAUTIFUL SHORTHORN BULLS 1 year—3 years. J. M. McCune, Irricana, Alberta.

DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORN BULLS, TAMworths Fall Boars, $15.00; Weanlings, $8.00. Westborn Farm, Millet, Alberta.

FELIX GHERRED, AMISK, ALTA., BREEDER of registered Belgians. Let me know your wants.

FOR TRADE

WILL TRADE A FEW IMPROVED FARMS for horses, cattle or sheep. What have you to offer? C. W. Robinson, Vermilion, Alta.

CLASSIFIED SECTION

Rate: 5 cents per word

Terms: Cash with order

Five insertions for the price of four; nine for the price of seven; thirteen for the price of ten.

Count each initial as a full word; also count each set of four figures or more as a full word. Name and address will be counted as part of the advertisement.

LUMBER AND FENCE POSTS

LUMBER, SHINGLES, FENCE POSTS, POLES, Cordwood and Slabs—Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C.

CEDAR POSTS—CAR LOTS DELIVERED your station. E. Hall, Grandrod, B.C.

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